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S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent, Sole Eastern Advertising Agent, Eastern office, rooms 4 to 5, inclusive, Tribune Building, New York. Western office, 519-612 Tribune Building, Chicago.

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Sunday, March 19, 1905.

Among the things that may be said to hurt Salt Lake is Prof. Meakin's defense of it.

Tithe-payers need not worry about the sums they have contributed, as the money is being well cared for.

Even Senator Smoot's admirers must admit that Mr. Pelletier, the bunkoer, is an able man than the Senator.

President Roosevelt convinced the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick that he was almost as good as an Irishman.

Pelletier, however, could never have bunkoed Senator Loose, as there is a Senator who has had too much experience.

But even if the Governor were inclined to cut out the item for the Portland fair, would the Hon. Tom Hull permit it?

As the Light and Railway company looks at it, the report that it has succeeded in bunking the city is too good to be true.

Persons not wanting to inconvenience the Sheriff should not commit any crime for the present, as the county jail is full.

President Smith is perfectly willing to allow members of the church free speech so long as they say what he tells them to say.

In addition to the satisfaction derived from electing a Senator, many Missouri Republicans are enjoying the pleasure of revenge.

In refusing to pass the bill providing for the condemnation of water rights, the Legislature provided for the condemnation of itself.

Though a Democrat, Mr. Fernstrom believes in giving protection to home industries, if the church authorities are interested in them.

Only the most lively Irishmen could hope to celebrate St. Patrick's day with all the energy that President Roosevelt gives to his observance of it.

But there are men who cannot see that there is much the matter with Utah, so long as plenty of title money is coming in to their treasury.

Maj. Warner is convinced that the long senatorial fight in Missouri, which it was feared would injure the State, has really been very beneficial.

Boys are willing to agree not to smoke cigarettes, as has been shown at their League meetings, but being boys they cannot promise to keep still.

If the Sheriff thinks he has too many guests in his crowded establishment, almost any of them would rather leave than stay around and be unwelcome.

Gov. Catter may decide, however, that the keeping of the road and bridge items in the appropriation bill is absolutely necessary, to make his pathway smooth.

Brother Roberts feels that it is the duty of a church member to obey President Smith in all things, especially if the member has three families to support.

Mr. Pelletier ought to be willing to furnish a testimonial that the suit of Provo goods he received from Senator Smoot was worth more than he paid for it.

How can Brother Roberts help admiring President Smith, when according to his own admission the good man has violated the laws of God and the country?

Officials of the Light and Railway company must regard it as outrageous if they cannot shrewdly take advantage of the city, without being accused of bunking it.

But why should payers of tithes object to the investment of their money in Mexico or Canada, when such investment may do the leaders of the church much good?

But as the legislators wanted to elect the best man, Senator Sutherland must

admit that with all his popularity he would not have been chosen if there had been a better man in the State.

LET US HAVE A FAIR HEARING.

The Deseret News would not print in full the speech of Hon. Thomas Kearns in the United States Senate. Yet it answered the speech. And Hon. Brigham H. Roberts, also, apparently by authority of the church, answered the speech. This morning The Tribune prints in full the so-called answer and also The Tribune's reply thereto.

The two methods are characteristic of the two papers. So far as the present writer's memory runs, the Deseret News has never been willing to give to its readers a knowledge of the propositions offered by the other side in any controversy in which the News was interested.

The Tribune is willing to give to both sides a hearing. It is glad to quote from men who represent the hierarchy; and, in great controversies like this, to give to them a full and complete hearing before its readers. We have nothing to fear, nor has any honest citizen anything to fear, if this matter shall be fought out with a complete exposition on both sides. That the church is unwilling to give this hearing has been made manifest in many ways of late. Not only has the Deseret News failed to print in full a speech, the answer to which it promises to give in full, but it has seized upon chance sentences of opponents upon which to build an antagonistic argument; and its supporting or proprietary ecclesiastics have begun to take steps to eliminate from the church itself all men who have opinions in contrariety to the hierarchy and its chief organ, the Deseret News. And they have failed and refused to give space to answers made by men suffering under ecclesiastical charges.

We are glad to call the attention of the readers of The Tribune to the great speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, on February 23, 1905, by Hon. Thomas Kearns, then Senator of the United States from the State of Utah. We ask them to remember the strong, generous, non-abusive utterances of that great document, and then read the flood of senseless, illogical vituperation by this man Roberts in pretended answer of Kearns, and note the difference between the two men.

For the answer to Mr. Roberts, appearing in this issue, and following his speech, Hon. Thomas Kearns is in no sense responsible. The Tribune has made its own reply to Roberts, the law-breaker, who attacked a Senator of the United States after he had retired from office, and The Tribune makes that reply in behalf of the decent element of the population of this State. Mr. Roberts will have ample opportunity to continue this controversy where and when he will, and on terms that are satisfactory to him; provided his journalistic superior, the Deseret News, will give the same hearing to our side as we are willing to give to the utterances of Roberts.

THE SECOND COMING OF THE LORD.

And again the Master appeared at the Mormon church headquarters the past week. He had been rudely rebuffed all the days of week before, because the President who assumes to be His special and personal representative on earth was too busy to see Him, the President being engaged day after day with first one and then another board of directors, those for the Utah Sugar Company, Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, the Saltair Beach Company, the Inland Salt Company, the Salt Lake Dramatic Association, the Light and Railway Company, the Z. M. C. I., of all of which he is president as well as of the church; he was also overseeing the affairs of the colonies in Mexico and Canada, storing up for himself wealth therein, from money taken from Utah tithe-payers, and another day he was devoting all his time to making urgent and pressing demands upon his people for tithe-money so that he could push his business fortunes and be a man of wealth and power in three separate nations. He had no thought to the fate of Dives, nor yet to the bliss of Lazarus in Abraham's bosom, for his mind took no note of things spiritual or of the next world, but all his thoughts were bent upon the things of this world, and to the gathering in of money. So the Lord was made to wait in an antechamber, though repeatedly He sent summons for speech with the man who makes such valuable claims to represent Him. And heavy of heart was the Lord, when those who professed to be His own would not receive him. His brow was clouded, its radiance dimmed, as once more he found profession to be profession only, and the wheat overgrown with tares. "He came into His own, and His own knew Him not."

And yet again he came the second time. More weary was his step, less eager his eye; hope was dying from His heart, that He would be known; more dim was his expectation that the revelation He had come to impart would be received; more keenly did He feel that the things of the spirit would find no place in the heart attuned only to affairs of business, selfish desires of advancement as a "money king" and advanced only by the metallic clink of the coined metal.

Yet the Lord, in the glory of His humility, refused to give over to utter unregeneracy this man whose claims and station were so lofty; and again He came to demand speech; yet He was not a commanding figure; he was

not a man of business; he was not a political power; He was simply the humble Nazarene. He did not impress the doorkeepers as a man of importance, and when His demand for speech with the President came, again He was told to wait; the great man was busy in discussing the details of his proposed life insurance company. Sorrowfully He departed, for His message to insure the salvation of the soul was rejected.

Again He came; but the President compelled Him to wait; he was busy cutting men off the church for not bowing the knee low enough to him; it was his rule that men should reverence him as a real and absolute monarch, and none speaking of him save in terms of adulation should stay in his flock. It was no more a question of liberty for person or of speech, but only of servility to the man who, being above the law, would do as he pleased and denied all right of contrary opinion. The Lord felt that He would be out of place in such a presence, and perhaps be in danger of the scourge, and so departed again, and this time not to return, bearing in His heart His Scripture that disciples were to be patient when reviled, and do good to those that despitefully use them. "Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone."

This was His final appearance. An obdurate and rebellious heart, harder than Pharaoh's, had been discovered, one in which no love of God or of man is found, but only self-will, ambition, avarice, and lawless appetite. It was a hopeless case, and was given up in despair. The cares of the world had uprooted the growth of the soul, and there was neither the light of heaven nor the star of hope to lead out of the darkness. A church founded on the doctrine that the fountain of revelation never runs dry, finds dust and ashes in that fountain, choking back the living water. An acclaimed prophet, seer and revelator sees no visions, makes no prophecies, reveals no word from on high; he does not even know the Lord when He waits upon him.

Unhappy church, so left to desolation and drought. Unhappy people who depend for the nurture of their souls, upon the withered stalk instead of upon the Godly word. Unhappy members of a church which binds the tongue and breaks the pen! In which the gospel which should make them free, demands that they shall be cringing slaves!

THE AGE-LIMIT.

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Linevitch, aged 65, to the command of the Russian army in Manchuria, a position of strenuous work and immense difficulty, will revive discussion of the dictum of Dr. Oeler against men of years. It will be remembered that he said no man over forty did work much worth while, and at sixty men should be chloroformed. A storm of protest arose against that saying, and Dr. Oeler himself was cited as an instance of the fallacy of it, since at 56 he was just leaving this country to take up a great task in England, that involves heavy labor.

But on the whole, little serious attention was paid to Oeler. Yet it will not be out of place to print this contribution on the subject, supplied by correspondent of literary tastes:

Editor Tribune—Dr. Oeler is receiving some hard newspaper knocks these days. He must certainly feel flattered when described as "a professional ass," "a pretended scientist."

One paper says: "This Oeler should be true to his name and be carrying 'asses in the stable,' instead of making such silly statements as that."

After reading with profit and exceeding great pleasure "An Irishman's Story," by Justin McCarthy, written in his seventies, one feels but little pity for Oeler.

Men there are under, and men over forty when the world were better rid of, and this deep thinker of bonhomie heads the list.

Longfellow, in his "Mortality to Salustiana," sings:

Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles wrote his grand "Oedipus" and "Stromedus" after the age of seventy; from his compeers when youth had numbered more than four-score years.

And Theophrastus, at four-score and ten, had but begun his "Characters of Men." Chaucer at Woodstock with his nightingales at sixty wrote the "Canterbury Tales." Goethe, at Weimar, toiling to the last, completed "Faust" when eighty years had just.

Something remains for us to do or dare; Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear, For age is opportunity no less. Than youth itself, though in another dress.

Oeler, the pretender, confounds originality with nonsense. Very sincerely,
C. O'CONNOR.

THE WAR PRACTICALLY OVER.

The czar, it is stated, is determined to continue the war, in spite for possibly because of reverses. It is an evil resolution for Russia. At the same time, we do not believe it to be irrevocable. On the contrary, it looks as though the czar's determination in this respect may be put out for a "feeler," and be intended to ward off a possible exorbitant demand of the Japanese in the matter of terms of peace. This view is given strength by the general talk of peace, and the all but universal understanding that peace before long is inevitable.

The Russian army in Manchuria is shattered. Just what losses it has suffered cannot at present be known. But assuming that Kuropatkin, in the battles which now appear to be about over, had in and about Mukden an available fighting force of three hundred thousand men, he has certainly lost one-third of his army, possibly more. He has also lost artillery, military supplies, and baggage to the amount of scores of millions of dollars, and that it will take months of strenuous effort to make good and haul material to replace their losses the five thousand miles along the single-track Siberian railroad, is apparent.

Worse than that, the Russian army as it stood was no match for the Japanese, even before the disaster that has

been inflicted upon it. But now it is hopelessly inferior. If the czar attempts to send such reinforcements as to make it match the Japanese army, his attempt must be a failure; first, because the internal dissensions of the empire will, by resistance and the need of keeping a heavy force at home to overawe the people, prevent the possibility of sparing enough troops for the purpose; but, second, if he should persist anyhow, he would find it impossible to transport the troops for months, because the Russian army now in Manchuria is depleted of war material and military supplies, and these must be forwarded in order that the army can hold together; and it will take a long time to send to their destination these needed supplies, even with the most diligent effort, over that very long, single-track railroad.

It seems clear, therefore, that the war is really over; the Japanese can go where they will; they can occupy Harbin and Vladivostok at their leisure; and the longer the fact that peace is inevitable is denied, the more Russia will lose.

A TEMPORAL AND SPIRITUAL DIRECTOR.

The fact of the matter is, when a man says you may direct me spiritually but not temporally, he lies in the presence of God—that is, if he has got intelligence enough to know what he is talking about.

The foregoing utterance is from the authenticated report in full of a sermon of Joseph F. Smith, delivered at Provo, Sunday, April 19, 1896, and printed in the Deseret News of Saturday, April 25, 1896.

Any man who "has got intelligence enough to know what he is talking about" knows that the sentiment expressed means exactly that all the people whom Joseph F. Smith directs spiritually, he must direct temporally; and that any one who denies this proposition "lies in the presence of God," in the words of Joseph F.

That is awful and blasphemous language for any man to use. Is it possible that such sentiments can be expressed in this age, and find adherents? Let us see its logic:

Joseph F. Smith is recognized as the spiritual director of the Mormon people. If, he, then, is also the temporal director, his authority must extend to all temporal matters.

He must direct every follower in politics. He does so. To deny it is to "lie in the presence of God," according to Joseph F.

He must direct every man in his marital affairs—whether he shall have no wife, one wife, or many, and whether he shall live with all or none; for these are temporal affairs. To deny it is to "lie in the presence of God," to quote Joseph F.

He may direct a woman already married to get a divorce from her husband, so that he may marry her. To fail to do so is for her to "lie in the presence of God," according to Joseph F.

He may direct a minor ecclesiast to excommunicate the husband and to send him to dwell for years as an outcast in the world, returning to find his wife's soul saved by marriage to Joseph F., and his own soul sent to hell by the despair of his own condition.

And all this must be acceptable to all parties concerned, or they "lie in the presence of God," if we may believe Joseph F.

And what kind of a man is this Joseph F. Smith, who is to direct all the affairs of mankind, spiritual and temporal? Let us quote from his testimony given before the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

The Chairman. And in doing it, you are violating the law?

Mr. Smith. The law of my State?

The Chairman. Yes, sir.

Senator Overman. Is there not a revelation that you shall abide by the laws of the State and of the land?

Mr. Smith. Yes, sir.

Senator Overman. If that is a revelation, are you not violating the laws of God?

Mr. Smith. I have admitted that, Mr. Senator, a great many times here.

THE ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE.

We wish to commend with as much enthusiasm as we can to the sober, work-a-day business of this world, the efforts of those who are forming the anti-cigarette leagues in this city. We are glad, also, to see the vigor with which the boys are taking hold of the idea and forming their branch leagues.

It would be incalculable benefit to this community if every boy and youth in this city would altogether refrain from smoking cigarettes; or from smoking any form of tobacco, for that matter.

We wish, however, to add a sober word of caution: Don't try to go too far at one stretch; all should keep well within their strength, and should go at the pace they can keep up. High enthusiasm and white heat commonly mean a spurt. But in this matter a spurt does no good, or rather it does harm, because when any one takes up with a movement and drops it, it is much harder than at first to get him to take it up again. So, we urge that the movement be so conducted that no ground will be lost, and that it is better to have some ground to conquer after the first onslaught, thus leaving room for advancement and further effort, than to undertake to cover it all at the first onrush.

Similarly we would counsel not to bring in too many things; don't spread out until the movement has taken firm and deep root, so that there is no danger of its being torn up or dying for want of watering. If the movement at present can be so shaped as to pledge all the boys to let cigarettes alone, that will be glory enough for one campaign.

The assault upon adult and confirmed smokers can well be deferred. Also, the attack upon the tobacco trade in general. Without undertaking to deal with either of these matters, the boys will have ample work in controlling themselves and influencing their comrades. It is a good, a glorious move, even that far; and it will receive the hearty support of every right-thinking person. So, we say, Bless the work, may it progress in strength, and abide in power, until no cigarette-smoking boy can be found within all the limits of this great city.

THE SHEEP COMMISSIONERS.

There is a bright spot in all the dreary waste of confusion and defects in the handling of the State moneys. There is one body which not only has its accounts in perfect order (in which it was not altogether unique), but in one respect it stands alone. It had no deficit; on the contrary, it had a surplus, a credit, a substantial sum to turn over to its successor.

We refer to the Board of State Sheep Commissioners, whose membership, however, has now been completely changed. The members deserved a better fate than decapitation, for in addition to the unique feature in their favor referred to herein, that of having money on hand at the end of their terms, they did excellent work in the line of their duty as officials. They have executed the law fairly and well, and have practically stamped out disease among the sheep herds of this State.

It is due to them, therefore, on both accounts, that public recognition should be made of their doubly good work. They turned over the sum of \$365.75 to their successors in office. These successors have a high mark set for them of usefulness and efficiency, by their predecessors, who now retire. If they come fairly up to that mark, the people will have reason to congratulate themselves; if they measure fully up to it, the people will congratulate themselves, and will also heartily appreciate the work of this new Board, as they certainly do that of the old.

TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

The week has had a few small storms, but not enough to do the good that was desired. There is time yet, however, for storms that will quiet the fears of the husbandmen for the sufficiency of the irrigation water supply. The spring bids fair to be lingering and cool.

The large event of the week has been the positive announcement that the contracts for the construction of the Western Pacific railroad from San Francisco to this city have been let. It is probable, however, as the amount is stated at but fifty million dollars, that the contracts do not cover the entire distance, but will carry the track through the Sierras and well out upon the plateaus of Nevada. It is stated that the company will have a good deal of very heavy rock work up the Feather River and to the summit of Beckwith Pass, from the coast side. But the hills surmounted, the building this side will not be expensive. Every Utahn will rejoice heartily in the added assurance which this news gives that the road is assured. It is a Gould enterprise, and will give his railway system an independent outlet to the Coast, and one which it has long needed.

In the meantime, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad is a week nearer to the inauguration of its regular through service. The committees of the business organizations of the two terminal cities, Salt Lake and Los Angeles, are conferring with the road's managers on the ceremonies which will mark the auspicious event. It will be a time of rejoicing indeed in all of Utah and in Southern California. The service and the rates will, from the present indications, be such as to encourage much travel between the two sunny lands which the rails will connect.

The Oregon Short Line, which is making such important improvements and doing so much building in North Salt Lake, announced on Tuesday its purpose immediately to begin the construction of a thirty-four mile extension of its road, from Garland up the Malad Valley to Malad City. This will accommodate a rich section, will materially aid its further development, and will be an important business connection for this city.

The mines, the great reliance of the State for money and for the employment of labor, are at their best. Their production adds more than half a million dollars of new wealth to the State every week. They are carefully and economically worked, and their ore bodies are rich and permanent. They are worked with skill, so as to keep the reserves well blocked out, and the production constant. This feature has made Utah mines a favorite investment of capital in the East, in the West, and at home. The smelters are doing their full work in handling to advantage with improved facilities and enlarged plants, the ores sent to them in such vast quantities.

The outlook for business throughout the State the ensuing season is good. The money from the mines makes a big business in itself. The wool sales in the region which has this city for its center will amount this year probably to more than three million dollars, as the fleeces will be heavy, from well-wintered and strong sheep, and the price of wool will be higher than has been known for many years.

In this city, trade is strong, with prices generally high. There are many things that point to a prosperous season. Undoubtedly the extensive building that was kept up throughout last season will be continued also through-

out this season. The Commercial Club committee has done admirable work in its report in favor of the Leary plan for a packing plant here, and indications decidedly favor the prosecution of the scheme and the completion of the plant.

The city contemplates this year a great deal of public work, including paving, sewerage, and adding to the water supply. The people on January 2nd voted a million dollars in bonds to extend our water system and add to the water supply, and to sewer the southwestern part of the city. This work should make much demand for labor and circulate money freely.

Again, there is every indication that some of the irrigation and reclamation schemes that have been surveyed and found practicable—the Utah Lake, the Bear Lake, and the Weber River—will be put into practical form and actual work begun upon them. A million dollars is the least that any one of these will cost, and when completed either will add materially to the wealth of the State; all together, they would make a transformation.

In the country at large, the commercial agencies report confidence firm and spring trade stronger than ever. Improvement is seen in almost all departments. Manufacturing plants, especially in the iron and steel industries, show great activity. Railway earnings show a gain of 81 per cent for the first week in March, and distribution is rapid and easy. A feature of the outlook is the confidence in a very large amount of building being done in nearly all parts of the country. Business failures are average.

The bank clearances tell the story in the most emphatic way possible of the favorable contrast between this year and last. In New York the increase of clearances was 88.2 per cent; in the banks outside of New York the increase was 16.1 per cent, an aggregate for all of 51 per cent.

The stock market during the week has been strong, yet with little tendency to wild speculation, though there is a plethora of money.

The country is all right in every material way, and the prospects for good crops insure the future.

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Persons run down in flesh and appetite these tablets build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest the food-forming food which the weak stomach cannot do, they increase the flow of gastric juice and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour water in the stomach. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.

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